

# THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOLUME XIV.

## THE END.

### THE NATION WEEPING, BOWS IN TEARS

*Over the Remains of Her Dead Ruler, Who Was Brave in War, Wise in Peace, True to His Fellow-Men, and Filled the Measure of His Country's Love.*

### THE SILENT OAR DROPS FROM HIS NERVELESS GRASP,

*And the Pale Boston Glides on His Shadowy Flood Into the Mysterious Waters of Eternity, and Passes From Our Mortal Vision Into the Realms of the Great Unknown.*

### THE LAST BULLETIN SIGNED BY DEATH,

*Tells the Tale of a Nation's Loss—The Last Hours—The Cabinet—The News Abroad—The Preparations for the Future—General Notes on the Situation.*

### The Details of the Day.

*The Darkness of Death Deepened by the Gloom of Death.*

Special Dispatch to The Constitution.

LONG BRANCH, September 19.—Early this morning word was received from Franklyn cottage, that the president had passed a comfortably good night, and a good bulletin was produced. Almost at the heels of this came the announcement that the president had another chill, and in consequence of this the morning dressing had been suspended, and that another bulletin would be issued at 12:30 o'clock. During the chill his pulse ran up as high as 145, and shortly afterwards went down to 110. At ten o'clock it was 120.

The greatest alarm was created even before the official bulletin was issued, and there were many wild rumors at the West End and in the village. All the newspaper correspondents drove to the Elberon, and many hundreds of the people who appeared to have the most interest in the case called there before noon. The members of the cabinet now here, Mrs. Winton, Hunt, Kirkwood and James, also called at the Elberon and saw Mr. MacVeagh shortly after the bad news got abroad. Dispatches were sent to Secretaries Blaine and Lincoln informing them of the president's condition. It seemed this morning that nearly every one thought the president would not live till midnight. Even after the chill was over it was reported that the patient was resting quietly, there was great uneasiness, as it was known that the physician expected another chill in the evening. The midday bulletin did not mend matters. The chill had lasted fifteen minutes and was followed by a rise of temperature and sweating. None of the physicians could give any encouragement. Dr. Boynton said he was much weaker than yesterday, and that since the chill the president in his waking hours had been more or less delirious. As the afternoon wore on it seemed as if hope had been well nigh abandoned. There was a general feeling of gloom among those who have been conversant with the case, such it was stated as there had not been since the president was shot. Dr. Bliss was hopeful after the rigor, though acknowledging the great gravity of the case.

All sorts of rumors were ripe this morning. One was to the effect that the cabinet had been summoned to the attorney general's cottage soon after the chill. This was not true, though they were notified of the president's danger, and those at the Branch at once called upon Mr. MacVeagh, who explained the president's condition to them. Another was that the vice-president had been summoned to the Branch by the cabinet; but this was authoritatively denied. He has been regularly advised as to the progress of the case, but beyond that nothing has been done. These, and many other rumors, found credence and added much to the anxiety of the people here.

Mrs. Garfield, it is said, was made fully aware of her husband's condition this morning, but bore up bravely, and had not yet lost hope. She shows but little trace of the suffering she is undergoing. The president himself was also fully cognizant of his condition.

Advice were received here this morning that Secretary Lincoln was on his way to the Branch and was expected to-morrow. Secretary Blaine had not arrived up to a late hour last night.

During the afternoon the excitement continued, but not to such a great extent, the noon bulletin somewhat allaying the apprehension for the time being. Dr. Bliss after the evening dressing talked quite confidently, saying the president had spent a somewhat better day as far as some of the symptoms were concerned than for several days. The cabinet, however, at 10 o'clock had given up all hope.

At 10:35 the noble sufferer breathed his last, and immediately the guards were doubled and ingress was refused to all callers.

J.

The Events of Sunday.

ELBERON, September 18.—At the examination of the president at 8:30 this morning the temperature was 98, pulse 102, respiration 18. There was no perceptible febrile rise during the night, the pulse ranging from 102 to 112; the cough was less troublesome than in previous nights and the expectoration unchanged. He is able to take the nourishment and stimulants required without gastric disturbance nor has there been any evidence of mental derangement during the night.

12:45 p.m.—The president is having a comfortable day. Colonel Swain considers that he is having the best Sunday he has had for several weeks. The members of the cabinet have called at Franklyn college this morning, and express themselves as fearing that there is no reason to anticipate any immediate danger. General Grant also called this morning. He says he was informed that the president was doing nicely.

1 p.m.—There has been no indication thus far to warrant an opinion that there will be a recurrence of rigor to-day. The president has had a very comfortable day thus far. This is not indicated by the attending surgeons as ground for reassurance, and those who are constantly with the patient do not venture to predict that there will be no further complications. In fact, they intimate that there is great probability of further unfavorable developments. At this hour his temperature is rising.

INDICATIONS OF DANGER.  
1:30 p.m.—The president's pulse at this hour is 120 and temperature 100. Dr. Boynton considers these figures as a favorable indication, inasmuch as high temperature shows that the patient has considerable vitality. Dr. Boynton feels better about the situation, but is still anxious and expects a recurrence of the unfavorable symptoms sooner or later.

THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN.  
6 p.m.—The president, although quite weak, has passed a very quiet day. There has been no recurrence of chill, nor mental disturbance. At 9 a.m., a slight febrile rise took place and began to subside at 11 o'clock, at which time his temperature was 100, pulse 116 and respiration 20. There has been no increase of cough or change in the character of expectoration. At the evening examination at 5:30 his temperature was 98.4, pulse 102 and respiration 20.

D W BLISS,

D HAYES AGNEW.

A colored waiter in the president's cottage has

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 20, 1881.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

just reported that the president had another chill shortly after the evening dressing occurred. He says it was quite severe, and lasted about ten minutes.

7:50 p.m.—Attorney-General MacVeagh has just returned from the Franklyn cottage and says that while he did not see either of the attending surgeons, he understood that the president had a slight chill, which lasted about ten minutes.

At this hour, 10:25 p.m., the president is resting quietly and is more comfortable. His pulse is 122 and the temperature is somewhat above normal. There is no improvement in his general condition and the greatest apprehensions prevail.

THE WAITER'S TALE CONFIRMED.

The following telegram was sent to-night:

LOWELL, London: The president passed a comparatively quiet and comfortable day. But this evening he had another chill of less duration than that of yesterday, but sufficient to increase the very great anxiety already existing. He has also been slowly growing weaker, and his present condition excites the gravest apprehensions. MACVEAGH.

PREPARATIONS FOR DEATH.

11:25 a.m.—The guards about the Franklyn cottage were ordered, in the event of the president's demise, to immediately extend their picket lines and no one will be allowed to approach near his quarters. In the event of the immediate danger of the president dying, the government will, probably, monopolize the only telegraph wire which runs to Elberon, and the press dispatches will, in that event, have to be sent two miles by a courier to the West End hotel, it being the nearest point where direct communication can be obtained. This will, of course, necessarily cause great delay.

THE DOCTOR'S DESPONDENT.

In conversation with a representative of the associated press, Dr. Bliss briefly summed up the situation as decidedly critical. He said there was no doubt that the rigors were the result of extended complications in the right lung, aided or caused by the exhausted condition of the president, which has been caused by blood poisoning. He further said it was quite possible, should the rigors continue to occur for the next half hour, that the president would be carried away in one of them.

Dr. Boynton expected the patient to rally from the effects of this morning's rigor, but admits that there is cause for the gravest apprehensions. He says the chills may continue for some time without serious results, but it is not possible to make any predictions as to the course the disease will take next. It is now agreed by all the attending surgeons that the rigors are the result of lung trouble and the pneumonia condition of the patient's blood.

The following dialogue occurred between Dr. Agnew and a reporter of the associated press at 11 o'clock:

"Doctor, how is the president at this time?"  
"Doctors look decidedly gloomy."

"Do you apprehend any continuation of the rigors?"

"There is no law governing the matter and nothing can be said regarding the future."

"Was the rigor of this morning very severe?"

"It was not quite so severe as the others."

"Did vomiting occur?"

"No, not this morning."

"I presume, doctor, that the case may be summed up at this hour as being decidedly alarming?"

"Yes, it looks very dark."

11:30 a.m.—Dr. Bliss says there has been no material change in the president's condition. There is no evidence of repair in the wound, and the discharge is continuing.

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## AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA,

AS REPORTED BY THE CONSTITUTION'S CORRESPONDENTS.

**Joseph J. Stovall, Who Killed His Brother, Adjudged Insane in Dooly Superior Court—An Interchange of Shots in Albany—News Collected from All Quarters of the State.**

By Mail and Wire to The Constitution.

VIENNA, September 17.—Dooly superior court has been in session this week. On Wednesday the case of Joseph J. Stovall, charged with murder, was taken up and occupied the whole of the day. This will be remembered as the case of fratricide which occurred on the 8th of May last, in which the prisoner, J. J. Stovall, in a state of "non compus mentis," shot and instantly killed his brother, L. J. Stovall. The plea of temporary insanity was set and fully established by testimony overwhelming in character. After a brief deliberation the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty." The popular opinion and sentiment of the county fully approve the verdict, while sadly regretting the lamentable occurrence which gave rise to the proceedings.

**NEWAYN.** September 19.—A shock of an earthquake was distinctly felt here on last Saturday night about eleven o'clock, lasting ten seconds or more. Houses shook and rattled terribly. A great many ran out in the yard for safety. The negroes thought judgment had come.

**JESUP.** September 16.—Mrs. G. W. Stansell very suddenly yesterday morning at her residence five miles from town.—James Smith, J. D. Dahl & Co.'s woodsman at the lot, shot Mr. Verene yesterday morning in the mouth, the bullet lodging in the neck. Mr. Smith made his escape, although the public say he was justifiable in doing what he did.—T. F. Fox and Miss Rosa Austin were married Wednesday night.

**CONVERS.** September 19.—Three weeks ago yesterday Mr. L. L. Waldrup was buried, and on Saturday night last at about midnight his widow died also after only a few days' sickness. She leaves seven children, several of them small.—Intelligence was received here this morning of the death of James Milton, a promising young man of the county, aged about 20 years. He has been attending school at this place this year. He was a popular young man.

**DALHOSEA.** September 16.—The Jackson gold mill near the mineral springs, has been taken down to be rebuilt at a more suitable location near by. At the mouth of the little stream that takes its rise in town, on the banks of the Yahoola, the dwelling houses have been removed to give place to building a gold mill near by the old Hamilton mill, but in a much better location, as it will place the mill where the ore can be brought from the mine directly to the mill burr at short expense. Captain McJilton directs this inter-

**DALTON.** September 19.—Mr. John H. Biting, principal of the Crawford high school in this city, died very suddenly yesterday evening at about 7:30 o'clock with heart disease at his home about two and a half miles east of the city. A feeling of the deepest sadness pervades the community at the sad news. The widow bowed down with grief, and the children who so early in life lose a devoted father and kind protector, have the sincere sympathies of many friends. The funeral services will be conducted at the First Baptist church this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

**ALBANY.** September 17.—Two well known citizens of Albany, Messrs. S. A. Barnes and B. F. Lebin, had an interchange of shots late yesterday afternoon in front of Vautelle's bar room on Washington street. The weapons were revolvers, and Mr. Barnes received a slight wound in the left hand, though some say it was accidentally done with his own pistol.—Another shot was fired now in the employ of Feagan, late of Atlanta, now in the employ of Meyer & Glubee, was fined \$100 and costs by Mayor Wilder yesterday for drumming on the streets in violation of the city ordinance against the practice.—The News and Advertiser calls a meeting of citizens on the 27th inst., to take steps to have the county represented at the International cotton exposition in Atlanta.

**LAGRANGE.** September 19.—The effects of the liquor license law were made glaringly known here yesterday. John Powledge, a middle-aged white man, and carpenter, being intoxicated, defied our city authorities, and created a disturbance not known in Lagrange for some time. Sunday evening about 4 o'clock he took refuge in a den known as the Bigham lot, and was swearing and firing a large navy pistol at one of the inmates. Deputy Haines went to arrest him, and upon telling Powledge he was arrested, Powledge replied: "I guess not," and proceeded to draw the pistol on Haines, whereupon Powledge grabbed Powledge's pistol. After being unarmed they proceeded with him to the jail, where he will await his trial to-day. Powledge's home is in Meriwether county.—This old three-story building known as Sterling's hall has been bought by J. G. Trout, and will be put in repairs at once. The third story is to be made a fine opera house, such that will do credit to the city.—The election for justice of the peace came off Saturday. H. K. Brady was elected by a majority of four.

**EUFALA.** September 17.—The real estate loan banking company of Alabama has opened an office here to lend money to farmers on long time, at rates that are nominally low, but there are so many conditions and commissions, et cetera, it is difficult to tell, without experiment, what you pay.—Mr. S. T. Barnett, of Atlanta, has been smiling on his friends here this week.—A negro ginner on Mr. James Jones's place, four miles north of here, was terribly cut by the saws of the steam gin two days ago. He had the breast of the gin up, and was in front cleaning the saws when they touched his hand, and drew him on them, and split his thighs terribly, as well as his hands, which became entangled in trying to extricate himself. He is not supposed to be mortally hurt.—Chancery court has been in session here this week. Not many new cases were on the docket, but many of the old ones were disposed of. Chancellor Foster is taking high rank as a chancellor. His is a laborious office, being on his riding for seven months in the year, and on a sum of \$2,000. Alabama now has but three chancery divisions, and before the chancery courts held there must come a change in equity. Among the divorce granted last week was one to Pat O'Bryne from his wife for habitual drunkenness.—Captain Ben Mitchell is home again, but not much benefited by his trip. He had a very severe bronchial affection just before leaving.

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY.**  
Sixty-fourth Day—September 19.  
THE SENATE.

The senate met yesterday at the usual hour and was called to order by the president. Prayer was offered. The roll was called and the journal read and approved.

Mr. Fouché moved a reconsideration of house bill No. 851. The motion prevailed.

Mr. Parks moved a reconsideration of the bill reference to the Bainbridge, Cuthbert and Columbus railroad. The motion prevailed.

Leave of absence was granted Mr. Smith, of the 15th.

Reports of standing committees were received.

Mr. Parks offered a resolution that the senate hold two sessions daily—a morning session from 9 to 1 and a night session from 8 to 10.

Mr. Jordan offered a substitute providing for an afternoon session from 4 to 6 in lieu of the night session proposed by Mr. Parks.

Mr. Parks's resolution was lost. The ayes and nays were called on the resolution offered by Mr. Jordan.

The resolution was agreed to.

Bills were taken up for a second reading.

Mr. McWhorter, chairman of the committee on enrollment, made a report.

House bill to exempt toll cotton from seizure and sale was taken up and recommitted.

House bill to incorporate the Chattahoochee canal company was taken up and recommitted.

The bill to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors in Gwinnett county was taken from the table and passed.

The bill to alter and amend the charter of the Bainbridge, Cuthbert and Columbus railroad was taken up, amended and passed.

The following bills were read a third time:

A bill to incorporate the Atlanta insurance company.

A bill to appropriate money to pay bond No. 223 of the state. Passed.

A bill to refund taxes illegally collected from the Franklin fire insurance company of Philadelphia. Passed.

A bill to refund taxes illegally collected from the Continental insurance company of New York. Passed.

A bill to refund taxes illegally collected from the Atlantic fire insurance company of New York. Passed.

A bill to refund taxes illegally collected from the American fire insurance company of Philadelphia. Passed.

A bill to refund taxes illegally collected from the Manhattan fire insurance company. Passed.

A bill to refund taxes illegally collected from Lorillard fire insurance company of New York. Passed.

A bill to refund taxes illegally collected from Niagara fire insurance company of New York. Passed.

A bill to refund taxes illegally collected from the fire association of Philadelphia. Passed.

A bill to refund taxes illegally collected from the Girard fire insurance company of Philadelphia. Passed.

A bill to refund taxes illegally collected from the Manhattan fire insurance company of New York. Passed.

A bill to refund taxes illegally collected from German fire insurance company of New York. Passed.

A bill to refund taxes illegally collected from the Pennsylvania fire insurance company. Passed.

A bill to refund taxes illegally collected from the Westchester fire insurance company of New York. Passed.

A bill to refund taxes illegally collected from German fire insurance company of New York. Passed.

A bill to refund taxes illegally collected from the Phoenix fire insurance company. Passed.

A bill to amend section 144 of the code. Passed.

A bill to provide for the more efficient granting of diplomas by medical colleges. Passed.

A bill to incorporate the Chattahoochee cultural college. Passed.

A bill to compensate the board of roads and revenues of Taliaferro county for services rendered. Passed.

A bill to fix the time for holding the superior court of the county of Mitchell. Passed.

A bill to incorporate the Logansville railroad company. Passed.

The senate went into executive session, at which Hon. Henry Hendricks was confirmed judge of the county court of Butts county.

Bills were taken up for a second reading.

The senate adjourned to 9 o'clock a.m., to-day.

## THE HOUSE.

The house met at 9 o'clock. Prayer by Mr. Henry of the house.

The house took up, as the first business of the morning, house bills with senate amendments.

The only bill in that class before the house was the bill of Mr. Price to prohibit the sale, or delivery for sale, or purchase, of seed cotton between the hours of sundown and sunrise.

The senate amendment, allowing the party accused to prove that the cotton was bought from the sole owner, was not concurred in.

House bills on their third reading were next taken up, as follows:

The bill of Mr. Walker to incorporate the town of Allendale. Passed.

The bill of Mr. Moore, of Hancock, to amend an act to provide for the payment of certain criminal costs so far as applies to Hancock county. Passed.

The bill of Mr. Rice to provide compensation for the sheriff of the supreme court in prison cases (\$125 from the state treasury for prisoners) considered in committee of the whole and passed by the house—99, nays 32.

The bill of Mr. Stanford, to authorize the trustees of the State university to accept a branch of the college of agriculture at Hamilton. The report of the committee, favorable to the bill, was agreed to.

Messrs. Wright, Garrard and Stanford warmly supported the bill.

Messrs. Spence and Shockley opposed it.

Mr. Spence moved to postpone the bill indefinitely. Lost.

On the passage of the bill the yeas and nays were demanded, and the vote was as follows: Yeas 98, nays 27. So the bill was passed.

And the house adjourned to 8 o'clock p.m.

—Mrs. Annie A. Smitheron, of Auburn, N. Y. writes: I had doctor for years and tried various remedies, but nothing relieved me except purgatives. I believe I suffered every ill that flesh is heir to. The least exertion caused the greatest fatigue, and was tormented with dyspepsia and every malady. My blood was thick and sluggish, and sores were all over my body, nothing I tried ever gave me more than mere temporary relief, and I felt myself growing worse and worse. Mr. Reynolds, the druggist, recommended to me Dr. Brown's Iron Bitter. From the very start I began to improve; I do not feel like the same woman.

After some discussion by Messrs. Garrard and Basinger, the resolution was adopted.

The bill to provide for the payment of the reward offered for the arrest of C. F. Kelly was considered in committee of the whole and passed.

The bill of Mr. Twigg to carry into effect the paragraph of the constitution in reference to appeals. This bill was amended and passed.

The bill of Mr. Smith, of Oglethorpe, to incorporate the Elberton and Point Peter railroad company, passed by substitute.

The bill of Mr. Patterson to repeal the 17th paragraph of section 2 of the last tax act, which levies a tax on ten dollars on sewing machine agents in each county in which they sell, is to be voted on to-morrow.

A message from the governor, with accompanying documents, was laid before the house. The message communicates to the house a full report of the agent sent by the governor to investigate the causes of the death of John Matthews, late a penitentiary convict. The governor took prompt measures to institute this investigation. The evidence taken before the coroner's inquest and report of Dr. Raines and Mr. Haralson are laid before the house. The evidence before the grand jury is not accessible. The evidence was not read to the house. On motion, 300 copies of the message and accompanying documents were ordered to be printed.

The bill of Mr. Singleton, to incorporate the town of Millen. Passed by substitute.

The bill of Mr. Post, to amend an act relating to fences for stock, so as to make it apply to any part of any county that is divided by water courses that may be considered fences. Passed by substitute.

The bill of Mr. James, making persons selling fertilized to warrant the same to be suited to the purpose for which they are sold.

After considerable discussion, Mr. Wheeler called the previous question, and the house sustained the call.

The bill was passed—yeas 92, nays 50. The yeas and nays were as follows:

Yeas—Anderson of Cobb, Anderson of Newton, Ar-lington, Awry, Bates, Beatty, Bennett, Bird, Brewer, Brinson, Burd, Cartlidge, Clark, Crawford, Crozier, Daniel, Dugay, Eason, Fahey, Farnell, Farnell, Fordham, Fuller, Garrard, Georgia, Howell, Hightower, Henry, Hightower of Early, Hutchins, Jackson of Carroll, James, James of Lee, Jones of Bar-rett, Jones of Dalton, Julian, Keel, Kennedy, Kimsey, Lonnier, Lester, Lewis, Little, Lovell, Mathews, Mays of Butts, McBride, McCants, Mc-Clintosh, McKinney, Michell, Milner, Morris, Mullins, Moore of Monroe, Mullins, Mullins, Morrow, Orr, Peeler, Pugh, Poole, Price, Rainey, Rice, Robins, Roney, Seruya, Shockley, Singleton, Silman, Smith, Oglethorpe, Smith, Union, Spence, Standifer, Stapleton, Steiner, Swett, Thomas, Thompson, Turner, F. W., Walker, Williams, Wilson of Bullock, Wilson of Camden, Wilson of Grady, Wood, Zacone—92.

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Talbot, Mays of Richmond, McAllister, McClellan, McLeod, Miller, Nichols, Northern, Patterson, Peck, Reeder, Samp, Spearman, Strother, Summerhill, Tammie, Walker, Berrien, Walker of Jasper, White, Youngblood—50.

The bill to provide for a settlement of the claims of the state against the Marietta and North Georgia railroad company. A substitute only of the sum loaned by the state, as the proceeds of convict labor for several years, on condition that the company complete the road to the North Carolina line by the 1st of January. It was the intent before the bill was taken up and recommitted.

The bill to incorporate the Chattahoochee canal company was taken up and recommitted.

The bill to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors in Gwinnett county was taken from the table and passed.

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A bill to refund taxes illegally collected from the Girard fire

**COMMERCE.**  
BONDS, STOCKS, & MONEY.  
EXCHANGE OFFICE,  
ATLANTA, September 19, 1881.  
Buying at par | Selling..... 1/4 prem  
BONDS—  
Georgia..... \$411 Sav. City 5¢  
Gr. 75, 1880..... 611 new..... 87 @ 89  
Gr. 75, 1880, P..... 6125 Macon City ..... 97 @ 96  
Gr. 75, gold..... 611 Col. & Co. .... 96 @ 96  
Gr. 75, gold..... 611 Ga. R. R. .... 107 @ 109  
Western R. R. .... 611 Cent. R. R. .... 75 @ 115  
Ala. 611 Western R. R. .... 108 @ 117  
Atlanta 611 116 118 119 120  
" " 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617  
" " 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617  
" " 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617  
Aug. 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617  
We sell long dates; short dates are lower.  
RAILROAD STOCKS—  
A & P. S. & C. 60 @ 60 Georgia..... 6111 T. & G. 6111  
descrip. 6100 Georgia..... 6112  
Al. Char. 60 @ 60 North. & Chat. 75 @ 78  
Aug. Sav. 120 6122 North. & Chat. 96 @ 100  
C. & S. 6100 6111 6122 6132 6142 6152  
C. & S. 6100 6110 6120 6130 6140 6150  
C. & Aug. 64 68 Southw. .... 118 120

**By Telegraph.**  
NEW YORK, September 19.—Stocks lower. Money 46¢. Exchange Long \$1.80; short 88¢. Governments dull and nominal. State bonds quiet and steady.  
Evening—Money 46¢. Exchange \$1.80. Governments new; new fives 100%; four and a half per cents 113%; four per cents 118%. State bonds dull.  
Stocks irregular, closing strong. N. Y. Central..... 143 Chicago & N. W. .... 120 1/2  
N. Y. Central..... 143 1/2 Illinois Central..... 125 1/2  
Lake Shore..... 120 1/2 Wab. St. & Pac. .... 124  
Illinois Central..... 130 1/2 Del. & Hudson..... 89  
N. C. & St. Louis..... 88 Mem. & Char. .... 77  
L. & N. 6100 Rock Island ..... 136  
Western Union..... 88 1/2 Pitts'g F. W. & Co. .... 137

**THE COTTON MARKET.**

ATLANTA, September 19, 1881.  
New York.—The cotton market opened this morning without much change, futures being a few points higher. The sad news from the president has had a depressing effect on all the markets, and cotton among the rest has suffered a severe decline. Early in the day a loss of strength was perceptible, and during the afternoon a weak tone was reported with futures 3¢ off. Afterwards the market ruled steady and without further change. The spot market moved off 1/2¢; tonne week; midday 11 1/2¢.  
Receipts for two days 33,555 bales, against 47,762 bales last year; exports 19,916 bales; last year 17,267 bales; stock 303,548 bales; last year 21,756 bales. Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures to-day:

OPENED	CLOSED
September 11, 1881.	September 11, 1880.
October 11, 1881/11,69 October 11, 1880/11,48	November 11, 1881/11,70 November 11, 1880/11,49
December 11, 1881/11,80 December 11, 1880/11,50	January 11, 1882/11,81 January 11, 1881/11,51
February 12, 1882/12,06 February 11, 1881/11,90	March 12, 1882/12,17 March 11, 1881/12,02
April 12, 1882/12,28 April 11, 1881/12,16	May 12, 1882/12,45 May 11, 1881/12,33
June 12, 1882/12,52 June 11, 1881/12,41	July 12, 1882/12,59 July 11, 1881/12,48
August 12, 1882/12,65 August 11, 1881/12,53	September 12, 1882/12,75 September 11, 1881/12,61
October 12, 1882/12,80 October 11, 1881/12,68	November 12, 1882/12,85 November 11, 1881/12,73
December 12, 1882/12,90 December 11, 1881/12,78	January 12, 1883/12,95 January 11, 1882/12,83
February 13, 1883/12,98 February 12, 1882/12,86	March 13, 1883/13,05 March 12, 1882/12,94
April 13, 1883/13,12 April 12, 1882/12,98	May 13, 1883/13,18 May 12, 1882/12,96
June 13, 1883/13,22 June 12, 1882/12,98	July 13, 1883/13,28 July 12, 1882/12,96
August 13, 1883/13,28 August 12, 1882/12,98	September 13, 1883/13,35 September 12, 1882/12,98
October 13, 1883/13,35 October 12, 1882/12,98	November 13, 1883/13,42 November 12, 1882/12,98
December 13, 1883/13,45 December 12, 1882/12,98	January 14, 1884/13,52 January 13, 1883/12,98
February 14, 1884/13,58 February 13, 1883/12,98	March 14, 1884/13,65 March 13, 1883/12,98
April 14, 1884/13,62 April 13, 1883/12,98	May 14, 1884/13,68 May 13, 1883/12,98
June 14, 1884/13,72 June 13, 1883/12,98	July 14, 1884/13,78 July 13, 1883/12,98
August 14, 1884/13,78 August 13, 1883/12,98	September 14, 1884/13,85 September 13, 1883/12,98
October 14, 1884/13,85 October 13, 1883/12,98	November 14, 1884/13,92 November 13, 1883/12,98
December 14, 1884/13,95 December 13, 1883/12,98	January 15, 1885/13,98 January 14, 1884/12,98
February 15, 1885/14,02 February 14, 1884/12,98	March 15, 1885/14,05 March 14, 1884/12,98
April 15, 1885/14,08 April 14, 1884/12,98	May 15, 1885/14,12 May 14, 1884/12,98
June 15, 1885/14,12 June 14, 1884/12,98	July 15, 1885/14,16 July 14, 1884/12,98
August 15, 1885/14,16 August 14, 1884/12,98	September 15, 1885/14,22 September 14, 1884/12,98
October 15, 1885/14,22 October 14, 1884/12,98	November 15, 1885/14,28 November 14, 1884/12,98
December 15, 1885/14,28 December 14, 1884/12,98	January 16, 1886/14,32 January 15, 1885/12,98
February 16, 1886/14,32 February 15, 1885/12,98	March 16, 1886/14,35 March 15, 1885/12,98
April 16, 1886/14,38 April 15, 1885/12,98	May 16, 1886/14,42 May 15, 1885/12,98
June 16, 1886/14,42 June 15, 1885/12,98	July 16, 1886/14,46 July 15, 1885/12,98
August 16, 1886/14,46 August 15, 1885/12,98	September 16, 1886/14,52 September 15, 1885/12,98
October 16, 1886/14,52 October 15, 1885/12,98	November 16, 1886/14,58 November 15, 1885/12,98
December 16, 1886/14,58 December 15, 1885/12,98	January 17, 1887/14,62 January 16, 1886/12,98
February 17, 1887/14,62 February 16, 1886/12,98	March 17, 1887/14,65 March 16, 1886/12,98
April 17, 1887/14,68 April 16, 1886/12,98	May 17, 1887/14,72 May 16, 1886/12,98
June 17, 1887/14,72 June 16, 1886/12,98	July 17, 1887/14,76 July 16, 1886/12,98
August 17, 1887/14,76 August 16, 1886/12,98	September 17, 1887/14,82 September 16, 1886/12,98
October 17, 1887/14,82 October 16, 1886/12,98	November 17, 1887/14,88 November 16, 1886/12,98
December 17, 1887/14,88 December 16, 1886/12,98	January 18, 1888/14,92 January 17, 1887/12,98
February 18, 1888/14,92 February 17, 1887/12,98	March 18, 1888/14,95 March 17, 1887/12,98
April 18, 1888/14,98 April 17, 1887/12,98	May 18, 1888/15,02 May 17, 1887/12,98
June 18, 1888/15,02 June 17, 1887/12,98	July 18, 1888/15,06 July 17, 1887/12,98
August 18, 1888/15,06 August 17, 1887/12,98	September 18, 1888/15,12 September 17, 1887/12,98
October 18, 1888/15,12 October 17, 1887/12,98	November 18, 1888/15,18 November 17, 1887/12,98
December 18, 1888/15,18 December 17, 1887/12,98	January 19, 1889/15,22 January 18, 1888/12,98
February 19, 1889/15,22 February 18, 1888/12,98	March 19, 1889/15,25 March 18, 1888/12,98
April 19, 1889/15,28 April 18, 1888/12,98	May 19, 1889/15,32 May 18, 1888/12,98
June 19, 1889/15,32 June 18, 1888/12,98	July 19, 1889/15,36 July 18, 1888/12,98
August 19, 1889/15,36 August 18, 1888/12,98	September 19, 1889/15,42 September 18, 1888/12,98
October 19, 1889/15,42 October 18, 1888/12,98	November 19, 1889/15,48 November 18, 1888/12,98
December 19, 1889/15,48 December 18, 1888/12,98	January 20, 1890/15,52 January 19, 1889/12,98
February 20, 1890/15,52 February 19, 1889/12,98	March 20, 1890/15,55 March 19, 1889/12,98
April 20, 1890/15,58 April 19, 1889/12,98	May 20, 1890/15,62 May 19, 1889/12,98
June 20, 1890/15,62 June 19, 1889/12,98	July 20, 1890/15,66 July 19, 1889/12,98
August 20, 1890/15,66 August 19, 1889/12,98	September 20, 1890/15,72 September 19, 1889/12,98
October 20, 1890/15,72 October 19, 1889/12,98	November 20, 1890/15,78 November 19, 1889/12,98
December 20, 1890/15,78 December 19, 1889/12,98	January 21, 1891/15,82 January 20, 1890/12,98
February 21, 1891/15,82 February 20, 1890/12,98	March 21, 1891/15,85 March 20, 1890/12,98
April 21, 1891/15,88 April 20, 1890/12,98	May 21, 1891/15,92 May 20, 1890/12,98
June 21, 1891/15,92 June 20, 1890/12,98	July 21, 1891/15,96 July 20, 1890/12,98
August 21, 1891/15,96 August 20, 1890/12,98	September 21, 1891/16,02 September 20, 1890/12,98
October 21, 1891/16,02 October 20, 1890/12,98	November 21, 1891/16,08 November 20, 1890/12,98
December 21, 1891/16,08 December 20, 1890/12,98	January 22, 1892/16,12 January 21, 1891/12,98
February 22, 1892/16,12 February 21, 1891/12,98	March 22, 1892/16,15 March 21, 1891/12,98
April 22, 1892/16,18 April 21, 1891/12,98	May 22, 1892/16,22 May 21, 1891/12,98
June 22, 1892/16,22 June 21, 1891/12,98	July 22, 1892/16,26 July 21, 1891/12,98
August 22, 1892/16,26 August 21, 1891/12,98	September 22, 1892/16,32 September 21, 1891/12,98
October 22, 1892/16,32 October 21, 1891/12,98	November 22, 1892/16,38 November 21, 1891/12,98
December 22, 1892/16,38 December 21, 1891/12,98	January 23, 1893/16,42 January 22, 1892/12,98
February 23, 1893/16,42 February 22, 1892/12,98	March 23, 1893/16,45 March 22, 1892/12,98
April 23, 1893/16,48 April 22, 1892/12,98	May 23, 1893/16,52 May 22, 1892/12,98
June 23, 1893/16,52 June 22, 1892/12,98	July 23, 1893/16,56 July 22, 1892/12,98
August 23, 1893/16,56 August 22, 1892/12,98	September 23, 1893/16,62 September 22, 1892/12,98
October 23, 1893/16,62 October 22, 1892/12,98	November 23, 1893/16,68 November 22, 1892/12,98
December 23, 1893/16,68 December 22, 1892/12,98	January 24, 1894/16,72 January 23, 1893/12,98
February 24, 1894/16,72 February 23, 1893/12,98	March 24, 1894/16,75 March 23, 1893/12,98
April 24, 1894/16,78 April 23, 1893/12,98	May 24, 1894/16,82 May 23, 1893/12,98
June 24, 1894/16,82 June 23, 1893/12,98	July 24, 1894/16,86 July 23, 1893/12,98
August 24, 1894/16,86 August 23, 1893/12,98	September 24, 1894/16,92 September 23, 1893/12,98
October 24, 1894/16,	

## THE CONSTITUTION,

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION is published every day except Monday, and is delivered by carriers in the city, or mailed postage free at \$1 per month, \$2.50 for three months, or \$10 a year.

THE CONSTITUTION is for sale on all trains leading out of Atlanta, and at news stands in the principal southern cities.

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THE CONSTITUTION,  
Atlanta, Ga.

## THE CONSTITUTION.

ATLANTA, GA., SEPTEMBER 20, 1881.

The Irish people openly declare at every free and representative meeting that the agitation shall go on until the landlords are abolished. This is just about the size of the Irish movement, and any attempt to otherwise explain it would not be explanatory.

The negotiations for a restoration of the relations between Germany and the Vatican have progressed so far that the German ambassador has left Rome armed with a treaty to be laid before Prince Bismarck, who is at Varzin. If this leads to a settlement of the long-standing and exceedingly embarrassing questions that have arisen since the consolidation of the German empire, it will be one of the most important diplomatic events of the time.

Roscoe Conkling by personal appeals and direct work at the primaries, carried his own ward and five others, leaving five wards to the administration republicans. This secures his election as a delegate to the state convention. He bids fair to enter the convention, not only full of bad blood, but backed by no little power, accidental and otherwise. If the democrats of New York have their Kelly, the republicans have his match in Lord Roscoe. Neither of the two great kickers is half so dead as his enemies affect to consider him.

HERE is naturally the southern metropolis," says the Louisville Courier-Journal. When the cotton states conclude to indulge in a factotum of their own, they will look for it at home instead of searching through the free wild west. Louisville is in every essential respect a western town—fully as much so as either Cincinnati or St. Louis—so much so that the sight of a cotton bale in its streets never fails to attract a gaping crowd. The Louisville people understand wheat and corn and pork and tobacco, all of which they handle in a moderate way, but they scarcely know a cotton bale when they see it.

The refunding operations that were begun eleven years ago are now considered practically finished by the republicans, and no further reductions are contemplated except through the process of redemption. They present the following table as the result of the refunding process:

	July 1, 1870.	Sept. 1, 1881.
Interest-bearing debt	\$2,046,455,722	\$1,603,312,800
Debt bearing no interest	420,508,064	426,443,865
Total debt less cash	2,331,169,956	1,816,339,567
Average interest charge	118,729,960	61,500,000
Average per cent.....	5.8	3.8
Debt per capita.....	\$6.46	\$3.82
Interest per capita.....	\$3.08	\$1.23

No small part of this was accomplished by means of democratic legislation, and if the democrats had control of the government there would be a grand issue of three per cents to take the place of the "Windows," which bear a higher rate of interest.

## THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD WAR

About eighteen months ago, the state of North Carolina sold to Mr. W. J. Best the Western North Carolina road, he agreeing to extend it from Asheville to Paint Rock and to Murphy. He was also to pay to the state, on the first of last June, a certain sum of money—an obligation that he could not fulfill, and that he knew he could not, out of his own pocket, when he made it. He therefore sold all his rights in the North Carolina road to the Richmond and Danville people. They were able to meet his money obligations, and did tender all that was due. Under the contract between the state and Mr. Best, three commissioners were appointed to see that the agreement was properly carried out. These commissioners are Senator Z. B. Vance, Governor Jarvis and State Treasurer Worth. These commissioners have arbitrarily decided that the assignees of the best contract have failed to perform their contract—that they have not prosecuted the work of extension with diligence and energy—that they are daily discriminating in freights and charges against North Carolina towns; and they claim that in pursuance of a notice required by the lease contract the governor should, on the 25th instant, take possession of the Western North Carolina road and proceed to perfect a new organization for the control of the road.

The Richmond and Danville people stand of course on their legal rights. They claim that they procured on July 1 an extension of time to November 1; and they say that if the governor dispossesses them by force, he can be impeached. They say that the questions involved can only be settled by the courts, to which they confidently appeal. If the courts should not sustain them, they would fall back on the charter that came to them with the purchase of the Virginia Midland, and would proceed to build a connecting link across North Carolina. The North Carolina people, not content with a proposed seizure by the aid of militia of the Western North Carolina road, declare they will repeat the Midland charter. They are very mad.

The interesting question just now is, will the governor of North Carolina, who is not now acting in conjunction with the governor of South Carolina, seize the Western North Carolina road by force? If he does, there will be some tall litigation; and while it is pending and the Richmond and Danville syndicate is dispossessed, it is difficult to see how the people of North Carolina would be better served than they are now. It is difficult to see how the Western North Carolina road would have much value when the enemy holds all valuable connections, to say nothing of a parallel line. The attempt of the three state commissioners to interrupt inter-state travel and commerce

will certainly miscarry, and the only sufferer will be their own towns and people. It is a big fight, and any arbitrary action on the part of the state is certainly ill-advised and foolish; for the courts must decide what the rights of the contestants are and are not. In the meantime let us have peace.

## PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

Only the other day THE CONSTITUTION sought to strengthen and fortify a somewhat harrassed hope by calling attention to the fact that it had never planned an obituary of President Garfield. At that time there appeared to be a strong probability that the prayers of the people would avail, and that the stricken president would be spared to his family and to the country.

The death of James A. Garfield is a two-fold calamity. The country loses the services of a president possessing the rarest qualifications for the performance of all the duties that lay before him, and the south loses a friend capable of thoroughly sympathizing with the difficulties of the grave problems which are the legacies of the war. To succeed in American politics, one must needs be a politician, and it is not an enchanting business to the finer minds engaged in it, and it is disgusting to all who depend upon their merits for success. To a sensitive mind, the road to the presidency is long and dirty. In pursuing it Mr. Garfield had the refuge of scholarship. He was a partisan in politics to the extent of earnestness, but he never, like some of his republican rivals, made partisanship a policy.

In the campaign of 1880, the people of the south had few glimpses of Mr. Garfield as a man, but the newspapers of both parties kept the politician perpetually to the front. This was inevitable, but the strong manly tone of his inaugural address caught the attention of the south, and our people began to take a more than passing interest in the man who was thoughtful enough in the hour of his triumph to turn from the shouting thousands to kiss the trembling lips of his gray-haired mother. Following this came little glimpses of a home-life, almost ideal in its harmony and perfection—so utterly different from the home-life of some of our most distinguished men. Nowhere on earth is the sentiment of home stronger and purer than in the south, and the little glimpse of the president's life, to which we have alluded, were of peculiar interest to our people. This interest culminated in the strongest sympathy with the president, and when the news of his attempted assassination came, the grief and sorrow of the south showed the profound impression that had been made upon the minds of the people. The manifestations of grief were confined to no particular class, but they were keenest where they were least expected.

After all, the secret of the sympathy felt for Mr. Garfield in the south—remote as it was and is from all personal or party considerations—is the fact that he is a typical American. He has made his own career. He conquered poverty and all the obstacles that poverty places in the way of the ambitious, and fought his way upward to the highest renown. The south saw in him a man of large mind and broad sympathies—a man of genial impulses and of a temperament that may well be called poetic. Seeing all this, our people had hopes that his administration would be productive of the largest results in allaying the prejudices of sectionalism, and we have not the slightest doubt that these hopes would have been realized.

Whatever the president may have mapped out previous to the attempt on his life, we believe he would have risen from his bed with his mind free from the slightest trace of vestige of partisanship. He could not have ignored the attitude of the south. His genial and sympathetic nature would have taken advantage of the events of the past few months, and for the first time in twenty odd years we should have had a president in full enjoyment of the confidence and esteem of the commission—that they are daily discriminating in freights and charges against North Carolina towns; and they claim that in pursuance of a notice required by the lease contract the governor should, on the 25th instant, take possession of the Western North Carolina road and proceed to perfect a new organization for the control of the road.

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In the campaign of 1880, the people of the south had few glimpses of Mr. Garfield as a man, but the newspapers of both parties kept the politician perpetually to the front. This was inevitable, but the strong manly tone of his inaugural address caught the attention of the south, and our people began to take a more than passing interest in the man who was thoughtful enough in the hour of his triumph to turn from the shouting thousands to kiss the trembling lips of his gray-haired mother. Following this came little glimpses of a home-life, almost ideal in its harmony and perfection—so utterly different from the home-life of some of our most distinguished men. Nowhere on earth is the sentiment of home stronger and purer than in the south, and the little glimpse of the president's life, to which we have alluded, were of peculiar interest to our people. This interest culminated in the strongest sympathy with the president, and when the news of his attempted assassination came, the grief and sorrow of the south showed the profound impression that had been made upon the minds of the people. The manifestations of grief were confined to no particular class, but they were keenest where they were least expected.

After all, the secret of the sympathy felt for Mr. Garfield in the south—remote as it was and is from all personal or party considerations—is the fact that he is a typical American. He has made his own career. He conquered poverty and all the obstacles that poverty places in the way of the ambitious, and fought his way upward to the highest renown. The south saw in him a man of large mind and broad sympathies—a man of genial impulses and of a temperament that may well be called poetic. Seeing all this, our people had hopes that his administration would be productive of the largest results in allaying the prejudices of sectionalism, and we have not the slightest doubt that these hopes would have been realized.

Whatever the president may have

written into the Constitution, and the only sufferer will be their own towns and people. It is a big fight, and any arbitrary action on the part of the state is certainly ill-advised and foolish; for the courts must decide what the rights of the contestants are and are not. In the meantime let us have peace.

## PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

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## THE RISING SUN.

A SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

Who Mr. Arthur is, Where He Sprung, the Character of His Ancestors, His Own Advent into Politics, What He Has Already Accomplished, and His Probable Future.

Gath's Sketch of President Arthur.

The Baptist church is responsible for Chester A. Arthur. His father was one of those stern old men who have made the Baptist clergy missionaries and civilizers. Almost as early as there were Puritans in England there were also Baptists. After much persecution, the Baptists obtained toleration under William of Orange. In Scotland and the north of Ireland many of the Calvinists adopted the Baptist idea, and claimed that baptism had even a higher earthly antiquity than Christianity. The Baptists are in general Calvinistic congregationalists, with the great central idea of baptism as the leading bond of faith and an indispensable rite. Like all Calvinists the Baptists were early advocates of colleges and of education. If you can imagine a Scotch-Irish Presbyterian, with all his other qualities intensified by the ardor of his views on baptism, you can behold General Arthur's father. He was born and educated about Belfast, Ireland, and came to Canada, and thence, seeking newer fields and larger congregations, crossed the American line, and while settled a few miles east of St. Albans, Vermont, General Arthur was born in the township of Fairfield.

Probably his father had to recross the line to preach, and even to reside, after the general's birth; and this has led to some notion that the vice-president was born in Canada, an idea which I think is to be classed with the slave-shippers. But I will not dwell on this.

It is not reasonable that a gentleman aware of his disabilities should take the oath as vice-president. Yet it is sometimes hard for men of itinerant clerical parentage, born fifty years ago, to be thoroughly accurate about their birthplace. General Arthur's father probably lived in twenty different towns, and preached in about that number of churches, after the son was born. The general drift of his residence was down the east side of Lake Champlain to the foot of the lake, and then southern Vermont, around the field of Bennington and over into New York state, about in the quarter of the Hoosac tunnel, and so on to Troy, Albany and Schenectady.

The old man was called to the city of New York a few years before the war, and had quite a good church here called the Calvary Baptist. He was not only a minister but an author, something of the style of Disraeli's father. While Ben Disraeli, the elder, wrote the "Curiosities of Literature," Rev. William Arthur wrote the "Origin of Modern Names."

About 1875 the old man died, bequeathing his son collector of the New York and considerable of a man in the councils of the republican party. The benevolence, warmth of character and love of country seen in William Arthur are often talked of by other clergymen and by some politicians here.

It is probable that General Arthur's mother was a New England woman. Her name indicates it both in the prenom and the surname—Malvina Stone. William and Malvina Arthur had a good, big Yankee family, five daughters and two sons. The second son went into war, was a good officer and son major and paymaster in the regular service. He probably owes to his brother his durable situation in the service. Not much is known about him.

Chester A. Arthur has unquestionably been the center of the family for the past twenty years, and has given status to his father, as well as his father's children. As we shall see further on, this son carried the Baptist preacher's stock into one of the oldest families of Schenectady.

Like most clergymen, William Arthur thought about the best he could do for his children was to educate them. Preachers seldom acquire money unless they marry it, and Chester Arthur was sent to Union college at Schenectady, New York. Very little is said about this institution, nowadays, though it still stands moderately, and has a strong list of alums. It stands in the very middle of Schenectady.

Schenectady, a few miles west of Troy and Albany, and south of Saratoga, is one of the early Dutch settlements of New York, and after the revolution General Schuyler started the formation of a college there. It was chartered by the "Regents of the University" (of whom Whitelaw Reid is now one) near the close of Washington's administration. It was a Calvinistic college, and its first two presidents were John Blair Smith of Hampden-Sidney, Virginia, and Jonathan Edwards, son of the metaphysician. Finally that remarkable man, Eliphaph Nott, the son of poor parents in Connecticut, was called to Union college when he was only thirty-one years old.

Dr. Nott was a preacher at Cherry Valley, New York, and in the Presbyterian church at Albany. When Alexander Hamilton was killed Dr. Nott delivered a powerful eulogy upon him from the pulpit, and an attack on dueling. As soon as Nott took charge of Union college he applied a business head to making it rich, and among his investments was the purchase of what is now a city opposite Manhattan island at Hunter's point. The New York Potter family, of whom Clarkson Potter is the most distinguished, is descended from Dr. Nott, and the original Potter was one of Nott's professors at Union.

Under the tutelage of this religious man, Arthur received his education and graduated in 1849. He immediately took up Dr. Nott's old calling, and went to teaching school in Vermont. With about five hundred dollars he started for New York City, where Erastus D. Culver, a congressman who had just lost his seat, had law office, and with him Arthur began to study law. Arthur soon concluded to go west and establish himself in some satisfactory town, and he picked a young man named Gardiner to be his law partner.

They looked at several towns in growing pain of the West, but thought their opportunities would not be so good as if they came back to the city of New York. Arthur was good looking, and he became acquainted with the widow and daughter of Lieutenant Herndon, of the American navy, Virginia people.

William Lewis Herndon had been drowned in 1857, at the age of forty-four, on the ship Central America, which he commanded. He was born in the town where General Washington's mother died, and in the vicinity of which Washington was raised, Fredericksburg, and was the brother-in-law of Lieutenant Herndon, the Virginia rebel and scientific man. Herndon owned the Amazon river, and had a high reputation in the Central America sunken from Havana to New York, with 324 passengers and nearly one hundred sailors and \$2,000,000 in gold treasure. Herndon was cool as a May morning, and when the few who survived saw the ship go down he was standing on the wheel-house, some say, with a cigar between his teeth, issuing orders. For many years, or until the rebellion broke out, he was the popular hero of the United States. The Herndon family is one of the best in Virginia. By Miss Herndon he married General Arthur had a son, fully grown. His wife died only about one year before he became vice-president. Although a stalwart republican in almost every sense, General Arthur, through his wife, has the best southern connections. He ought to be a national president.

It has been said, with good reason, that

General Arthur compelled the concessions, on the street railroad cars, for colored people to ride.

The Fourth Avenue street railroad, New York, which belongs to the Atlantic street railroad company, ordered one day to put a black man off. It was done with violence and she applied to Arthur, who brought suit and got a verdict of \$300 against the company. The next day after this verdict an order was posted up in the cars allowing colored people to ride. Previously, throughout the immense length of New York island, only one railroad allowed black people to be passengers, and then only in particular cars.

William H. Seward, in 1839, was concerned in his first slave case, that which turned his attention to the politics of anti-slavery. A requisition from Virginia was made upon Governor Leonard in that year for three colored seamen who had been sold as slaves in a vessel, and brought the slave to New York. The slave had been surrendered; the ignoble bloodhounds now demanded his fellow-negroes and friends. The recorder of New York city would not honor the requisition of the small Virginia Pharaoh. This chap then impudently called on the governor of New York to override the recorder and judge in the law. Seward made the grand argument that requisitions, under the American constitution, must be made for real crimes against civilization, not crimes made arbitrary by a petty portion of mankind. The country parts have supplied nearly all our chief magistrates the Adams family, perhaps, excepted. Few men have ever reached the presidency with such general acquaintance as Chester A. Arthur, and unless American statesmanship has become the monopoly of a few persons he ought to be able to know where to choose. What he does know about public opinion is a commodity. He has certainly acquired considerably from public opinion, heretofore, though it remains to be seen whether he will take it as a teacher or as an intruder.

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Although the nomination of Arthur was not well received in New York, because he was considered to be rather a city politician than a statesman, yet it no doubt did strengthen his ticket in this quarter. He was seen every day conducting the campaign in this state, and to some extent throughout the country, working methodically and with altered habits, and many men were induced to contribute in New York by the sight of this rather cheery-faced gentleman going to his office like another man to bank, morning after morning.

Arthur has made two mistakes since he became vice-president. The first was to endeavor to elect Crowley's son against the governor's father. This is a foolish error, and the next was the attempt to put Conkling back in the senate after he resigned, where he was beaten. These two failures ought to have an instructive influence upon the vice-president. It is current belief that they have affected his confidence to the extent that he will seek out some Conkling, or other man of power, to advise him with greater duties should devolve upon him.

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**LOCAL TIN-TYPES**  
FROM OUR REPORTERS' POCKET  
CAMERAS.

**Yesterday in the City—What was Done and Said by Home-Folks and Strangers—The Gossip of the Town as Taken on the Fly—in and About the Courts and Departments.**

Over \$500.—P H Snook's valuable carriage horse died Sunday evening last. He was one of the most valuable horses in Atlanta.

To OGLETHORPE.—The Kennesaw train Sunday afternoon and night carried large crowds of Atlanta people to Cincinnati, who will witness the exposition of that city.

**Death of Mr Somers.**—Yesterday, at the residence of Mr G Saloshin, 33 North Pryor, in this city, Mr Somers, a well-known citizen, died after a long and painful illness. He had many friends who will regret to hear of his demise. His funeral will take place at 2:30 p.m. today.

**SWEET TEETH.**—Some time Sunday evening Eringer's candy factory on Hunter street was broken into and plundered. The burglars gained access by breaking a window in the rear of the building. Quite a quantity of candies were taken away. It is thought, from the footprints about the window, that the thief was committed by boys.

**A SMALL FIRE.**—A small cottage situated on the McDonough road, just outside of the city limits, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. While it was burning, the house was so far consumed as to render it impossible to save it. The family was away from home and the contents were scattered.

**CHAMPAIGNVILLE DEMOCRAT.**—We have neglected to mention before the enlargement of this paper. It has recently been taken charge of by Edward Young and John M Graham, both well known in Atlanta. It is now one of our best country papers. It is lively, newsy and full of good reading matter. We consider it as one of the best of Georgia weeklies.

**Sgt BRADLEY.**—On Saturday night last Captain Bradley, who resides on Marietta street, was engaged by burglars. In the rear of the store there are two windows, and it was through one of these that an entrance was effected. On the outside of the window were a lot of iron bars which had been removed and then the burglar's hands were up. After entering the store the burglar made way with a lot of coffee, some flour, sugar, hams, hats, etc. The exact value of the stolen goods is not known.

**A NEW ENTERPRISE.**—Mr L W Seeville, proprietor of the Kimball, has just returned from New York where he has purchased an outfit for a first-class restaurant which he will open in the Kimball house building on Wall street in a few days. The restaurant is to be first-class in all respects and will be furnished in magnificent style. It will have a seat of 200. Our several persons will be in charge. Mr L W Seeville promises that the Kimball house restaurant shall be the finest thing in the south.

**MEAT THIEF.**—Yesterday Philip Sheet, a colored gentleman, was captured by Captain Connolly and Officer Veal. It appears that Sheet has been in the employ of O'Neil, the Peacock street butcher, for a short time, and delivered his meat to Dr Bellamy and some ice to another customer, but instead of obeying his orders Sheet let the ice melt and gave it to a colored lady. When captured the butcher who proffered a warrant for Lee, charging him with robbery from the person, and upon this warning he was committed to jail.

**AN EXCURSION MANAGER.**—Among the arrivals in Atlanta yesterday was Mr R A Williams, general manager for the Memphis and Little Rock railroad, who has probably worked more than any man in the country in the trade. With him came a CONSTITUTION representative conversed a short while yesterday evening, and was pleased to hear him say: "We are doing a big business in Texas. There is no racing in Kentucky, but we start every day. Kentucky is giving up her population. Tennessee is being deserted. Virginia is losing her people. North and South Carolina folks and their wives are moving westward. They seem satisfied and happy with the old goode state and are staying at home. In fact I have sent families from Indiana, and one from Ohio from New Jersey to Georgia. Georgia is prosperous and her sons can't do better." And this is what a man versed in emigrant business said.

**CARE OF THANKS.**—The committee appointed at a regular meeting of the City Guard to return the thanks of the company to the ladies and gentlemen who so kindly assisted them at their annual reception last evening to the tune of \$1000. Miss Mary Haynes their sincere thanks for the vocal music of the entertainment which was so highly appreciated by the audience, and a very pleasant feature of the evening.

We are also indebted to Mr R B Toy and Mr Samuel Bradley for vocal and instrumental music; to Mr Arthur Eiswald for his pleasing recitations; to Mr L Divine, who with his usual kindness, allowed us to use his room. To all the other ladies and gentlemen, we again extend our sincere thanks, and to Mr Jonathan Norcross, we are grateful for the friendly interest manifested in the company, as expressed in his letter.

H. L. KIMBALL,  
Director General.

**The Court\***  
SUPERIOR COURT OF GEORGIA.—Atlanta, Ga., September 19, 1881.

No 16. **W. B. TOWNS.** Trustee, vs Neil. Claim, from Dougherty. Argued, A D Yason, for plaintiff in error. L P D Warren: G J Wright, contra.

No 19. **C. R. & D. V. DAVIS.** Receiver. Money rule, from Dougherty. Argued, C B Wootten: L Arthington, for plaintiff in error. Wright & Poole, contra.

No 1. **GUM & JONES.** Plaintiff, from Clark. Argued, J. Beck, K. Morris & W. H. Webster, contra. F. B. Belcher vs Black et al. Claim, from Decatur. J. H. Donaldson: R R Turrell, by brief, contra.

No 2. **BELCHER vs BLACK ET AL.** Claim, from Decatur. John E Donaldson: R R Turrell, by brief, contra.

No 3. **W. B. TOWNS.** Plaintiff, from Fulton. W. B. Towsen, contra.

**Information Wanted.**—Editor Constitution: Is December, 1880, during the last session of the legislature a resolution was passed appropriating \$200 for plans for a new capitol building. The governor advertised and plans were submitted. What I wish to know is, if any bill has been taken up since? If so, when? If not, why not? We are anxious to have the bill introduced until next session.

H. L. KIMBALL,  
Director General.

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**Caught in Atlanta.**—Late Sunday evening a stranger went to the station house and stated to Mr Buchanan, station house keeper that his name was Estes and that his son at the station on the central railroad; that his son had been taken into that morning while the family was at a church and robbed of quite a quantity of wearing apparel and fifteen dollars in money; that he knew who the thieves were and that he had lost sight of them. Mr Estes then gave Mr Buchanan an accurate description of the thieves, and requested his aid in capturing them. Soon after Mr Estes left the station house and went to the office of the Constitution to offer Woodring, and in a short time the two were diligently engaged in searching for the burglars. At about a half past ten he called on a fruitless search after a fruitless search he called on the Bell street crossing. When caloused the negroes denied being the parties wanted, but when Mr Estes faced them they owned up. The sum recovered was \$200. The money had woolworth. Their names are William Thurnan and John Brown.

**Strange Conduct.**—About two years ago Mr L C Butler, found in Elmer, Mo. & Co's press room, was given \$200. The money was in his pants pocket, and although the robbery was committed at the time nothing could be ascertained, and in a short while the matter was entirely forgotten. Sunday night last Mr L C Butler and his son were at the door porch of the residence of Mr Estes. For some time a colored boy came up to the gate and asking for Mr Butler handed him a sealed envelope. Mr Butler presumed it was a note and asked the boy what he wanted. The boy replied, "I want to see the boy said 'no' and left. Mr Butler then entered the house and tearing open the envelope was surprised to see two brand new five dollar bills enclosed therein. With the boy kept it. I won't give it back to you sooner, but serving Satan, I am trying to be a Christian now. Forgive me, please, for stealing it—it belongs to God with me."

After reading this note Mr Butler stepped to the gate and called for the messenger, but no response was received. Unless this is a part of the \$200 stolen from his pants pockets, Mr Butler can't imagine where it came from.

**About the House.**—There was some indication of a variance between the lawyers and the former representatives in the house yesterday, on the bill to make the railroads fertilizer companies, which is to be voted on the purpose for which they are sold. The former speakers exhibited a disposition to break through the strict terms of the contract signed in making the bill, and the lawyers manifested a holy regard for the sanctity of contracts.

Mr Sweat, chairman of the committee on enrollment, shows his great usefulness as a legislator in exposing the bill. He has been kept busy at work during the whole session, and for the past few days he has done much to facilitate progress by his tact and vigilance in assisting the speaker to secure an amendment to the original bill of which he was a part.

If the questions yet to come before the house prove to be as knotty and as warmly contested as the bills repealing the tax on traveling sewing-machine dealers, and making dealers in fertilizers wear the same badge, as the purpose for which they are sold, the legislature can hardly finish its work by the 23d inst.

The beautiful plans for the new state house still stand, and the building is progressing rapidly. Above them are large patches of the ceiling still wet and discolored by the rains of last week. But neither the beauty of the one nor the shabbiness of the other can compare with the various railroads of the state. The new capital legislation is indeed a masterpiece.

Mr Garrard, in debate on Saturday, said that the railroad commissioners were composed of a lawyer, a doctor, a man and one geologist; but he complained that the latter term also included the lawyer and the railroad man.

**Captured by Connolly.**—Sunday morning Captain Connolly recovered quite a quantity of gold belonging to Miss Mary Kennedy, the tall street milliner. For some time past Kennedy had in her employ a small negro known as Jim Harper, and although she had

been missing small articles constantly for the past month, she never suspected the boy until a few days ago.

Yesterday morning, her suspicion being fully aroused, Captain Connolly was called in and accompanied with his wife, and a few minutes later he went down to hard work in his efforts to locate the thief and stolen goods.

In a short while the captain ascertained that Captain personal had been on Church street. He then repaired to that house, which he entered armed with a search warrant, and in a few seconds was rewarded by finding the very articles he was searching for. The boy admitted his guilt and offered to give up his goods at various times, and that he always told her that Miss Kennedy had given them to him. The articles recovered were lace ribbons, gloves, fans, handkerchiefs, etc. When presenting his search warrant, he showed Officer Eddie a photograph of a handsome case upon which was engraved, "With compliments of Robert F. Bibb." In this case were a pair of earrings and a ring this boy had obtained of a well known Atlanta society lady. A lot of napkins, towels, etc., bearing the Kimball house mark, were also found. Yesterday Carrie Harriet, the maid of Mrs Eddie, was arrested by Judge Tanner for a felony trial. Carrie was charged with receiving stolen goods, and the evidence against her was conclusive enough to induce Judge Tanner to require a bond for her appearance. The boy was assessed at \$50 and was easily given.

**PERSONAL.**—Colonel W J Houston of the Air-line, accompanied by his beautiful and accomplished daughter, Mrs. W J Houston, for St Louis, arrived yesterday at Paul and Milwaukee. They will be absent several weeks.

The many friends that he has been confined to his bed for the past several weeks in Milwaukee, will be soon to see him in Atlanta again entirely recovered.

Mr H Snook left Atlanta Saturday last for St Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Vicksburg City and San Francisco. She will return by St Paul and Milwaukee.

Mr W B Wilmot died at his residence on Highland street Saturday night, and was buried at Oakwood cemetery Sunday afternoon.

Mr James Nix, a well known Baptist minister aged 51 years, died at Stockbridge, in Henry county, Saturday.

Dr J S Knott has returned to the city from New York.

**SEX-FRUGAL SHORT-SHOPS.**—The senate passed a resolution yesterday providing for two sessions daily—an afternoon session, commencing at 1 p.m. and lasting until 6 o'clock, in addition to the morning session as now held.

The **CONSTITUTION** is the Chattohoochee canal company paper in the state yesterday.

The senate is making strenuous efforts to get ready for the adjournment Friday.

Secretary Harris is a veteran—he has been in the senate over 20 years.

The state of Georgia is the best of Georgia weeklies.

The recent rains have started the grass in the various plots about the exposition buildings, and have brightened up all the vegetation in the park, adding very much to its beauty.

A car load of semi-tropical shrubs, consigned to Mr Cole, the landscape gardener, has arrived and will be placed in these plots, and many others are to follow, so that, within a short time, the bare spaces will become a garden of verdure and materially change the immediate surroundings of the main building.

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Having made arrangements to occupy the store-house of Moore, Marsh & Co., on the 30th of September, we will offer till that date our large stock of China, Crockery, Glassware, Lamps, etc., at prices never before approximated in this market, in order to avoid the expense and damage of moving.

McBRIDE & CO.

jan16-diy above we re top

#### COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands closed in Liverpool yesterday, at 7.3-16d; in New York, 12c; in Atlanta, 10c.

#### The Weather.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for Georgia to-day, fair weather, variable winds, shifting to southerly, stationary barometer, stationary or higher temperature.

*Local Weather Report.*  
ATLANTA, GA., September 19, 1881.

TIME.	BAROMETER.	WIND.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
6:30 a. m.	30.11 66	E Fresh	.01	Cloudy
10:30	30.12 70	N. E. Light	.00	Cloudy
2:30 p. m.	30.06 76	W. Fresh	.04	Cloudy
9:00	30.07 74	N. W. Light	.00	Cloudy
10:31	30.09 67	E. Fresh	.00	Fair
Mean daily bar.	30.08	Maximum ther.	.72	
Mean daily ther.	70.0	Minimum ther.	.65	
Mean daily humid.	84.0	Total rainfall.	.03	
	H. HALL.			
	Sergeant Signal Corps, U. S. A.			

Rogers & Sons, and John Russell's Cutlery and Plated-ware; Haviland & Co.'s China, from France; Cut-Glass from Germany, Belgium and France; Earthenware, English and Domestic, in endless varieties and decorations, imported by myself direct from the manufacturers. I challenge competition in prices, style and quality.

HENRY SELTZER.

nov2-diy 1st pre loc

Hynes's Famous N. Y. Clothing House, 7 Whitehall street. The place where you can get the best clothing and furnishing goods for the least money.

sep16-dam 1st col 8thp

J. P. STEVENS & CO., HEADQUARTERS FOR

#### WATCHES.

3 WHITEHALL STREET.

mari-diy

A. F. PICKERT,  
NEW WATCHES.

THE

SILVER PALACE,  
No. 5 Whitehall Street,  
CENTENNIAL BUILDING.

A. F. PICKERT,  
dec20-diy 4th 1st col

New Ball and Decorated  
Hoop Ear Rings,

AT

J. P. STEVENS & CO'S.  
34 WHITEHALL STREET.

mari-diy



For superior quality of SPECTACLES and EYE GLASSES in Gold, Silver and Steel, you will find them here. We have a full stock of the very best for inferior goods. I guarantee a perfect fit of every pair I sell, and as I only keep the very best of Lenses in White and Tinted, guarantee every pair to give satisfaction for four years. Give me a trial before purchasing elsewhere.

A. F. PICKERT,  
Wholesale and Retail Jeweler.

dec20-diy 4th p

SILVERWARE — AT — J. P. STEVENS & CO'S.

34 WHITEHALL STREET.

mari-diy

#### MEETINGS.

[Notices of meetings, not exceeding ten lines, will be inserted under this head for one dollar.]

The Twenty-fourth installment on stock in the Atlanta Building and Loan Association will be due and payable at this office to-day, the 20th instant, before 7 o'clock p.m.

Interest in the Association will be promoted by a full attendance of the members.

JOEL HURT, Secretary and Treasurer,  
sep20-diy 44 Market street.

SIXTH YEAR—Sholes & Co. will issue their annual City Directory earlier than usual this year, and will be new May 1st. At what value a thorough directory of the city should see orders read Sholes & Co. Vol. VI. E. SHOLES.  
C. F. WEATHERBE.

Coal Creek and Goo Marp.  
A full supply on hand. Buy now while you can  
W. S. WILSON & BRO.,  
10 N Broad street.

HOSIERY, HOSIERY.

1,200 doz Ladies' and Misses' Hose.

Oil-Boiled Ladies' Hose, full regular at 35c.

See our children's Hose, regular made, at 25c, all new, at HIGH'S.

sep18 1t

THE HANDSOMEST LINE OF DRESS GOODS IN THE CITY.

John Ryan has now a most complete and superb assortment of dress goods, including latest novelties in fancy colored combination suits. The styles of this season are prettier than ever, and John Ryan seems to have procured some of them all, for an inspection of this department, with its gorgeous silks and dazzling array of dress goods, brilliantly reflecting every tint of the rainbow, will perfectly bewilder the powers of the bewitched; and such a thing as not being suited in a dress from this stock is one of the impossible things of our time.

The line of black goods is simply inexhaustible. Every known brand of goods is to be found here, ranging from the lowest grade to the finest goods manufactured. To those who wish a dress of any kind whatever, we advise them to call on John Ryan, and they will find exactly what they want.

#### PAULDING'S TRAGEDY. A DAY OF BLOODY WORK NEAR DALLAS.

Additional Particulars of the Difficulty, and Its Attendant Fatal Result.—The Remains of Young Nottingham Taken to Macon by His Brother for Interment.—The Details.

Judge Nottingham, of Perry, reached the city last night on his return from Paulding county. Judge Nottingham is a brother of the young man who was killed by Cook in Paulding county Friday, and had gone to Douglas county to disinter the remains of his brother and have them carried to Macon for permanent burial. He had the body with him last night and left on the Central railroad train at 12 o'clock for Macon, where the remains will be interred at 10 o'clock.

Mr Winslow, a member of the house from Houston county, accompanied Judge Nottingham to Douglas county. Last night, in conversation with a CONSTITUTION reporter, he said:

"This is a sad case. Young Nottingham was a bright, noble fellow. He had gone up there to teach school, and the articles of agreement were to have been signed two hours after the time at which he was killed. I went up with Judge Nottingham, and at Marietta we purchased a casket. Late in the night we passed the house of Cook. The lights at that unusual hour and the fitting figures told the tale of what was going on there. The next house, perhaps a quarter of a mile away, was Mitchell's, and there a like picture presented itself. Further on and we came upon the little graveyard where the body of young Nottingham was buried. Three or four kindhearted countrymen gave us assistance, and the grave was opened and the body of Nottingham taken up and transferred to the casket we had purchased."

"Are there any developments in the case?" "I can't say there is any really new development. You have all heard wrong reports of the killing. On Thursday a difficulty arose over some logs, but nothing that day. The next morning Cook was engaged in getting Mitchell's hog out of Cook's field when a difficulty arose. Cook told his stepson Hathaway to knock young Mitchell down, or words to that effect. Now, Hathaway interceded, and the boy fell to the ground. Cook then fired a load of buckshot into Nottingham's head. Nottingham turned, walked a short distance and fell a corpse. A general fight followed in which Cook was cut with a hatchet. Cook was cut and young Mitchell hurt. I don't think Hathaway was hurt."

"Have any steps been taken to bring the master before the law?" "We had a warrant issued to-day charging Cook with murder, and have retained Mr R. A. Massey and Mr Edge to assist the state in the prosecution."

#### THE CITY COUNCIL.

What the City Fathers Did Last Night.

The city council convened in regular session last night. There were present Mayor English, presiding; Aldermen Beermann and Lowry, and Councilmen Pinson, Barnes, Berkely, Knapp, Beattie, Buchanan, Boyd, Johnson and Payne and Clerk Goldsmith.

The journal of the last session of the council was read and approved as also was the journal of the last session of the aldermanic board.

The balance sheet exhibited the following amounts as the balances of appropriations on hand: Salary of officers, \$7,362 57; public buildings and grounds, \$1,210 25; public works, \$1,495 78; cemetery, \$1,200 00; public schools, \$1,862 42; fire companies, \$1,495; paupers and relief, \$9 75; contingent, \$29,363 92; gas and fixtures, \$3,006 83; police, \$2,414 00; waterworks, \$887 47; total, \$36,042 75.

The same day the auditor reported accounts up to September 15, 1881, was public buildings and grounds, \$1,675; streets and bridges, \$2,101 95; cemetery, \$103 50; paupers and relief, \$8,500 00; total, \$36,042 75.

After the reading of the journal of the last meeting of the council, Alderman Lowry stated that he was unable to move the reconsideration of the vote granted a liquor license to Newell Miller at No. 120, opposite of which he gave notice at the meeting. He said he was prevented from presenting the motion to reconsider on account of a conditions placed by him to Mr Maher.

A. J. Conner signed asking the council to refuse the license was read.

Councilman Beattie argued in favor of a motion to reconsider, but was called to order by the mayor, who declared the councilman's remarks out of order, as there was no motion to reconsider before the council.

Councilman Knapp called the attention of the council to a clause in the city charter providing that for certain liquor license should be signed by parties adjacent to the place designated in the petition.

Mr M. E. Maher, the ruler having been suspended addressed the council in his own behalf. He pled his wife to disclaim the place if it was ever declared a nuisance.

Councilman Knapp claimed that the petition was not properly signed, and could not be considered by the court. His mother sustained the point taken by Councilman Maher.

Councilman Johnson said that he had visited all the merchants to No 14 and that if there was any objection it was not seriously expressed to him.

Councilman Beattie said that in order to finally dispose of the question he would move to reconsider the vote taken at the last session granting the license.

The police committee submitted a favorable report upon the petition of J W Dennis for retail liquor license at Bellwood crossing. The report was adopted.

A small liquor license was granted J W Rollo. The place designated being on Marietta street opposite Ogletree park.

M. E. Maher was granted a retail liquor license, at No 120, opposite of which he gave notice at the meeting.

A number of minor petitions were presented, read and referred to proper committees.

The different committees reported upon petitions which were referred.

The police committee submitted a favorable report upon the petition of J W Dennis for retail liquor license at Bellwood crossing. The report was adopted.

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